

Pauling Defies Probers Of Anti-Test Petitioners Won't Name Those Who Helped Get Signatures Opposing Bombs

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Risking contempt of Congress action, Dr. Linus Pauling, winner of the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1954, today defied Senate investigators. He refused to name other scientists who helped him gather signatures for petitions opposing nuclear weapons tests.

"No matter what assurances the subcommittee might give me, I am convinced these names would be used for reprisals (against) idealistic, high minded workers for peace," Dr. Pauling declared.

The fifty-nine-year-old California Institute of Technology chemist did not invoke the Fifth Amendment. Instead, he told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee he took his stand "as a matter of conscience, as a matter of morality, as a matter of justice."

Ordered to Talk Aug. 9

The acting chairman, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D., Conn., who had assured Dr. Pauling the subcommittee was not trying to "torment you, to harass you," ordered Dr. Pauling to produce the names at a meeting on Aug. 9.

But the scientist told newsmen his decision is irrevocable; that no threat of prosecution for contempt would budge him.

"Do you think anybody tells me what to do—with threats?" he demanded. "I make up my own mind. If I want to take a chance I take a chance."

Dr. Pauling appeared under subpoena for questioning about what he might know of any Communist propaganda against nuclear testing.

The chemist is a drummer against such testing, which he

describes as building the danger of a catastrophic nuclear war. He has denied knowing anything about Communist activities, and said he signed non-Communist affidavits many times.

Petition Is Issue

At the outset, Sen. Dodd said the subcommittee was not concerned with the merits or demerits of the controversy over nuclear testing. What does concern the subversive-hunting group, Sen. Dodd said, is whether some of the propaganda against the testing is Communist-inspired or directed.

In this connection, the subcommittee is looking into the collection by Dr. Pauling and others of more than 11,000 signatures of scientists in forty-nine nations on petitions asking an end of the tests. The petitions went to the United Nations in 1958.

The investigators wanted the names of scientists to whom Dr. Pauling wrote enlisting aid in gathering signatures, as well as the names of those who replied.

At first, Dr. Pauling indicated indecision. He asked for—and was granted—time to think over the request and to consult his lawyer, A. L. Wirin, of Los Angeles, who accompanied him to the hearing.

Fears Blow to Peace Hopes

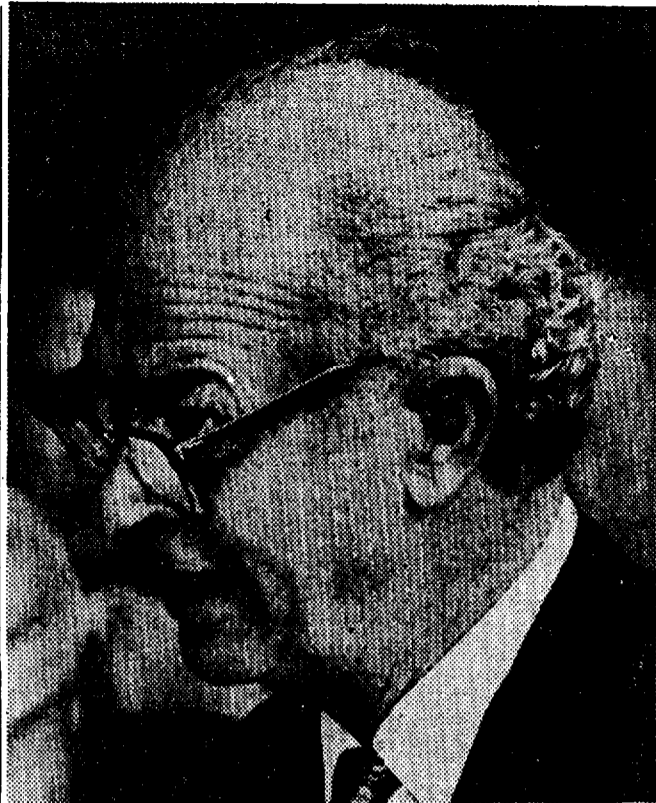
Dr. Pauling came to the afternoon session ready to reply. He said he was willing to name persons to whom he sent letters asking help in the petition drive. People who get letters aren't answerable for what is written to them, he contended.

But Dr. Pauling refused flatly to list those who actually helped collect signatures, saying "my conscience will not allow me to protect myself by sacrificing the idealistic young people" who aided him in his campaign to end nuclear testing. He said he believed his reputation in the scientific world had helped induce some young scientists to throw in with him.

"I feel that if these names were to be given to this subcommittee the hope for peace would be dealt a severe blow," he said.

Why? Because, Dr. Pauling said, it might dissuade others from advocating peace at a time when the danger of world destruction in a nuclear war seems great.

At Dr. Pauling's request, the hearing was opened to the press and public, although the usual practice in matters like these is for Senators to hear a witness behind closed doors first.



Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

TESTIFIES ON SECURITY—Dr. Linus C. Pauling, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, at opening hearing of Senate Internal Security subcommittee yesterday.